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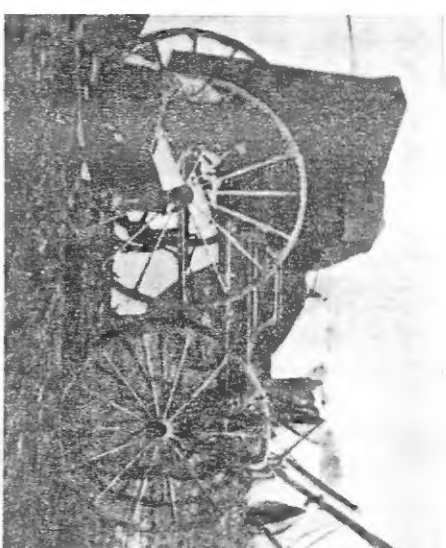


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*"You must throw away that cigar, sir!" a black sentry commands General Ulysses Grant as he passes the commissary storehouse. The story of the willingness of a black soldier to issue an order to a white general, though probably exaggerated, delighted abolitionists. Some 185,000 black soldiers served in the Union forces; about 100 of them were commissioned officers.*

**BRADY, MATHEW B.** (1823?-1896), an American photographer, became famous for his photographic record of the Civil War. He and his assistants traveled with the Union armies and took more than 3,500 pictures of battle and camp scenes. Brady was born in Warren County, New York. He opened a daguerreotype gallery in New York City in 1844, and one in Washington, D.C., in 1847 (see *DAUGERREOTYPE*). Brady published a volume of lithographs of his portraits, *Gallery of Illustrious Americans*, in 1850. His negatives are stored in the National Archives and the Library of Congress. Brady became interested in photography while a boy. **BRADSHAW NEWHALL**. See also **Civil War** (picture: War Correspondents); **LINCOLN, ABRAHAM** (picture).



**Mathew B. Brady** traveled with the Union Army to take pictures of the battles, camps, and soldiers during the Civil War.

**Howard, Oliver O.**

Oliver Otis Howard, b. Leeds, Maine, Nov. 8, 1830, d. Oct. 26, 1909, was a Union general during the U.S. Civil War and later head of the FREEDMEN'S BUREAU. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1850 and from West Point in 1854.

Howard commanded a brigade at the First Battle of BULL RUN (1861) and lost an arm during the Peninsular Campaign (1862). He showed lack of decision at both Chancellorsville and Gettysburg in 1863, and his 11th Corps was crushed in both engagements. He did better in William Sherman's Georgia and Carolina campaign, in which he commanded first the 4th Corps and then the Army of the Tennessee.

Known as the "Christian soldier," Howard headed the Freedmen's Bureau from 1865 to 1872. Despite his good intentions and the accomplishments of the bureau in providing substantial material aid to ex-slaves, Howard was an inept administrator and allowed corrupt practices to occur. From 1869 to 1874 he was president of Howard University, which he had helped found. Thereafter he served without notable success in the Indian Wars and was superintendent of West Point (1880-82.) The author of several books, he published an autobiography in 1907.

**Warren W. Hassler, Jr.**

**Bibliography:** Carpenter, John A., *Sword and Olive Branch: Oliver Otis Howard* (1964); McFeely, William S., *Yankee Stepfather: General O. O. Howard and the Freedmen* (1968); repr. 1983).

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**McClerland, John Alexander**

John Alexander McClerland, b. Breckinridge County, Ky., May 30, 1812, d. Sept. 20, 1900, was a Union general in the U.S. Civil War. He served (1843-51, 1859-61) in the U.S. House of Representatives but left Congress to raise a brigade of Civil War volunteers. He became a major general in 1862, and in January 1863 his river expedition captured Arkansas Post early in the VICKSBURG CAMPAIGN.

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**Meade, George Gordon**

George Gordon Meade, b. Cadiz, Spain, Dec. 31, 1815, d. Nov. 6, 1872, was a Union general in the U.S. Civil War and the victor of the Battle at Gettysburg. A graduate of West Point (1835), he won a brevet in the Mexican War (1846-48). When the Civil War came, Meade commanded a brigade of the Pennsylvania Reserves.

Although he was severely wounded in the PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN (1862), Meade performed well at the Second Battle of BULL RUN and, as a division commander, at the battles of South Mountain, and ANTIETAM and FREDERICKSBURG,. Promoted to corps command, Meade was not heavily engaged at the Battle of C HANCELLORSVILLE (1863), although he commanded effectively.

He was named commander of the Army of the Potomac a few days before the opening of the Battle of Gettysburg (see GETTYSBURG, BATTLE OF). Although not intending to fight at Gettysburg, Meade showed skill in his handling of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, effectively led his unit commanders, and defeated the Confederates. He is sometimes criticized, however, for permitting Robert E. LEE and his army to escape.

Meade served ably under Ulysses S. Grant until the war ended, and then he commanded several military departments.

Warren W. Hassler, Jr.

Bibliography: Cleaves, Freeman, Meade of Gettysburg (1960; repr. 1991); Meade, George, The Life and Letters of George Gordon Meade, 2 vols. (1913).